Company Registration No. 01311083 (England and Wales)	
ENTIGALE LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	
[:] Rıckard	

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
otes to the financial statements	3 - 7

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2019

		201	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	2		1,640		1,822	
Investment properties	3		2,116,000		2,116,000	
Investments	4		340		340	
			2,117,980		2,118,162	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	27,330		19,450		
Cash at bank and in hand		8,761		12,721		
		36,091		32,171		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(122,870)		(115,126)		
Net current liabilities			(86,779)		(82,955)	
Total assets less current liabilities			2,031,201		2,035,207	
Provisions for liabilities			(123,812)		(123,843)	
Net assets			1,907,389		1,911,364	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			8,231		8,231	
Other reserves			1,031,807		1,031,807	
Profit and loss reserves			867,351		871,326	
Total equity			1,907,389		1,911,364	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 5 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 5 APRIL 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J M M Adams **Director**

Company Registration No. 01311083

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Entigale Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS1 1EH.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rent from tenants.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

10% reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Plant and

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	machinery etc
	£
Cost At 6 April 2018 and 5 April 2019	18,804
Depreciation and impairment At 6 April 2018 Depreciation charged in the year	16,982 182
At 5 April 2019	17,164
Carrying amount At 5 April 2019	1,640
At 5 April 2018	1,822

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

3 Investment property

2019

Fair value

At 6 April 2018 and 5 April 2019

2,116,000

The valuation was made by the directors with reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

4	Fixed asset investments		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Investments	340	340
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			ares in group undertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation At 6 April 2018 & 5 April 2019		340
	Carrying amount At 5 April 2019		340
	At 5 April 2018		340
5	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	4,800 22,530	- 19,450
		27,330	19,450
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2240	0040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax Other creditors	13,177 109,693	14,871 100,255
		122,870	115,126

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.